Nova Scotia

PUBLIC TRUSTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1999

NOVA SCOTIA Public Trustee

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Our File Number:

September 22, 1999

The Honourable Michael G. Baker
Minister of Justice
Department of Justice
Province of Nova Scotia
5151 Terminal Road, 4th Floor
Halifax, NS B3J 1A1

Dear Mr. Baker:

Pursuant to Section 47 of the *Public Trustee Act* I submit this Annual Report for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1999.

The Financial Statements and Auditor's Report for this fiscal period have been incorporated into and form part of the report.

Respectfully submitted,

M. Estelle Theriault

M. Estelle Theriault, Q.C.
Public Trustee

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PUBLIC TRUSTEE PROGRAM OF NOVA SCOTIA

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

The Office of Public Trustee is established under the Public Trustee Act and functions in reference to that Act and other Statutes wherein specific roles are prescribed for the Public Trustee, e.g. Hospitals Act, Patient's Abandoned Property Act, Adult Protection Act, Guardianship Act, Probate Act, Presumption of Death Act, etc.

The Public Trustee:

(1) manages estates of living persons who need services of a trustee, guardian, attorney or other fiduciary not readily available in the private sector to such living persons;

(2) administers estates of deceased persons and has standing to apply for grant of administration or administration with will annexed in any case where no grant of probate or administration has been issued;

(3) may consent to medical or surgical treatment of a mentally incompetent hospital patient when consent cannot be obtained from the patient's guardian, spouse or next-of-kin;

(4) acts as guardian ad litem or representative in litigation for minor, incompetent, deceased, missing or unascertained litigants in respect to whom a court makes representation orders.

STATUS OF PUBLIC TRUSTEE

(1) The Public Trustee is a corporation sole under that name with perpetual succession and an official seal and, as such, the Public Trustee may sue and be sued in that name.

(2) The Public Trustee has the powers and duties given to or imposed upon it by statute and such further powers and duties as the Governor in Council may prescribe.

(3) The person appointed to be Public Trustee has the status of a Deputy Head.

(4) Where the Governor in Council, a Minister of the Government or a Court is empowered to appoint a guardian, custodian, trustee, executor or administrator, the Public Trustee, if it consents to act, may be so appointed.

(5) For administration purposes, the Public Trustee reports to the Minister of Justice.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

I have the pleasure to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of the Public Trustee for the Province of Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1999.

The Public Trustee is very pleased with the results of its effort during the past year. As of March 31, 1999 the Public Trustee has 483 active files (see Schedules "A" and "B"). The majority of the files concentrate in managing adults' estates - living (174 files, infants' estates (139 files) and estates of deceased (96 files).

The office continues to provide information and guidance about guardianship, trust administration and deceased estates to the public, police, social workers, lawyers and the judiciary. The Public Trustee had 262 inquiry files in the past year.

As a continuing effort to provide information to the public and the legal community I presented a paper to the Canadian Bar Association's conference on Probate Law which had 128 registrants. The paper was very well received.

The Public Trustee provides its financial and legal services throughout the province from its one office in Halifax. The increased use of computers, inter-net and facsimile machines have allowed the Public Trustee to render its services more efficiently throughout the province.

We continue to screen all requests for the Public Trustee's involvement in a case very carefully. We remain acutely aware of our limited physical resources and the growing elderly population. It is important that the resources are available to assume responsibility when the needs of a vulnerable person require them. The staff complement in the Public Trustee's office has remained constant.

The Public Trustee is acutely aware of the need to reduce the costs of the program and still provide its valuable service to the Bench, the Legal Bar and the citizens of this province.

Public expenditures for the general operating costs of the Public Trustee program (excluding rent) are funded by allocations from one of the global appropriations voted to the Department of Justice. Funding projected and actually allocated to the Public Trustee program for the fiscal period ended March 31, 1999 was as follows:

FISCAL PERIOD	PROJECTED	ACTUAL
ended March 31, 1999	$595,000.00	$583,438.00

The rental costs for the Public Trustee Office are absorbed in the budget of the Department of Supply and Services. The expenditure for rent in this fiscal year was $49,106.90.

The total public expenditures for the program total $632,545.00. This is an increase from $603,740.00 in the previous fiscal year. Part of the increased costs involved the purchase of a number of updated computers and work stations for the staff. This upgrade was necessary to increase work efficiency. In addition, with the expiration of the wage restraint program, the Public Trustee had additional costs of salary and benefits in the approximate sum of $24,000.00. In an attempt to reduce the costs of running the Public Trustee program the Public Trustee has carefully watched and screened all its expenditures.

The Public Trustee earns revenue from the performance of its duties as trustee/guardian of living estates and as administrator of deceased estates. The revenue earned in this fiscal year is $422,942.00. This sum exceeded the projected revenue of $375,000.00. This revenue is applied toward the costs of operating the Public Trustee program thereby reducing the costs of running this valuable program to $209,603.00.

The Public Trustee acknowledges and thanks its staff members who have continued to provide courteous effective service to clients and who have wholeheartedly involved themselves in their responsibilities. Without their expertise and commitment the Public Trustee would not have been able to attain its many goals.

LAWS AND AMENDMENTS SIGNIFICANT TO THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE PROGRAM

HOSPITALS ACT

Section 59 and related sections of the Hospitals Act proclaimed in force April 1, 1979 created a mechanism whereby the Public Trustee, being notified by a hospital to do so, may "assume management" of the estate of a patient who has no guardian and is unable to administer his own estate. Hospital officials and community care officials had been leading proponents of that mechanism. They implemented it immediately. It became and continues to be the source of many of the Public Trustee's growing caseload of adults' estates (living). Of the 43 new adults' estates (living) files opened in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1999, 18 originated from Section 59 referrals. Many of the individuals referred to the Public Trustee require the services of a full time guardian under the Incompetent Persons Act. In such cases the Public Trustee on its own initiative may apply for this appointment.

On some occasions, the referrals from the hospitals do not become permanent files in the Public Trustee Office. However, the Public Trustee, through its investigative powers does

assist the hospitals and the Department of Community Services to ascertain the extent of the patients' assets and incomes. This is crucially important if the patient requires placement in a nursing care facility.

ADULT PROTECTION ACT

Enacted and in force in 1985 this statute contains special references to the Public Trustee being notified by the Minister of Community Services, or designate, S.13, or by the Family Court S.9(4), to intervene in the estate of one who is thought to be (or adjudged by the Court to be) "an adult in need of protection". The effect of S.13 is similar to the effect of S.59 of the Hospitals Act in that it authorizes and empowers the Public Trustee to assume immediate management of the estate of a living adult. Section 9(4) merely identifies a case in which the Public Trustee might invoke its standing (Public Trustee Act, S.5) to seek an Incompetent Persons Act Guardianship Order in respect to the estate of one who has been adjudged to be an adult in need of protection.

The Public Trustee received 5 referrals from Adult Protection in the fiscal year covered by this report. The workers have come to recognize which files require the protective intervention of the Public Trustee. The Public Trustee has developed a good working relationship with the Adult Protection workers thus providing better services to those in need.

The Public Trustee presented a paper to the annual meeting of Adult Protection workers in Truro fostering an even better communication link between the office of the Public Trustee and the Adult Protection Service.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY ACT

Enacted in 1988 to validate "enduring Powers of Attorney" the Powers of Attorney Act, c.352, R.S.N.S. 1989 contains references to the Public Trustee. Section 4 provides that the attorney and not the Public Trustee shall administer a patient's estate pursuant to S.59 of the Hospitals Act if the instrument of enduring power of attorney "includes a provision expressly excluding the operation of subsection (2) of Section 59 and the attorney wishes to act".

Subsection (2) of S.5 provides that an attorney shall, when the Court so orders, submit his accounts to the Public Trustee for approval.

Subsection (3) of S.5 provides that an attorney may apply to the Court for an Order substituting another person as attorney upon giving notice of the application to the Public Trustee.

Subsection (4) of S.5 provides that if an attorney voluntarily submits his accounts to the Public Trustee the Public Trustee "shall consider the accounts when submitted".

The courts have not utilized Section 5(2), (3) and (4) during the past fiscal year. Nevertheless, the Public Trustee does receive many calls from the public seeking general information about Enduring Powers of Attorney. Many of these calls deal with the questions of accountability and the concerns individuals have on the manner the attorney is managing the trust funds.

DESIGNATED RESIDENCE PROVISIONS - IN AMENDMENT TO THE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE ACT

The purpose of this amendment is to protect from liability to respond to nursing home care costs the principal residence (designated residence) of one who must leave that residence to reside in a nursing home. When the amendment was proclaimed in 1988 the Public Trustee carried on its inventory of estates' assets 15 properties eligible for designation pursuant to S.8 of the Social Assistance Act. This has been a floating inventory. It expands or shrinks unpredictably as properties are added or disposed of.

Most designated residences on our caseload are vacant and will remain vacant indefinitely in consequence of the owners being in need of nursing home care. Prior to the subject amendment a trustee or guardian being responsible to manage the estate would try to manage the residence productively, or if productive management proved to be impracticable, sell the residence to pay debts or to protect the estate from loss through waste and dilapidation. Further, if incomes of the estate were not sufficient to cover care costs and other capital assets were depleted, the residence would be sold to provide for care costs. The amendment has created a series of dilemmas for the Public Trustee as to when a residence should be disposed of, as to how it should be managed or maintained in the meantime, and as to who among persons potentially to become heirs-at-law or testamentary beneficiaries should be permitted use, occupancy or control of it.

In some cases the Public Trustee has had to sell a client's designated residence due to the lack of funds to maintain the residence (all the client's income must be used to pay nursing home care costs). The Supreme Court has ruled that if the designated residence is sold, for whatever reason, the funds are subject to respond to care costs.

COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT

The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board as constituted in 1981 under the Compensation for Victims of Crime Act, when making an award payable to a minor or to an adult who "is of unsound mind or in the opinion of the Board is incapable of managing

his own affairs" may order that the award be paid to the Public Trustee in trust for the victim; S.31(3).

The Compensation for Victims of Crime Act and the Victims' Rights and Services Act were amended in the 1992 session of the Nova Scotia legislature. As a result of these amendments there has been a significant change in the process in which compensation awards are to be paid. The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board has been disbanded.

In the 1981 legislation the awards entrusted to the Public Trustee's office were monetary awards for pain and suffering. Under the new legislation the monetary awards for pain and suffering have been replaced with awards for counselling services.

The new legislation does allow other types of lump sum awards and there is the provision that these awards may be paid to the Public Trustee to be administered for the benefit of the person. During the past fiscal year no such referrals have been made. The Public Trustee continues to administer a number of trusts referred to it under the previous legislation. As each child reaches the age of majority the trust funds are surrendered to the child.

VOLUME AND PROGRESS OF CASELOAD

The number of files opened and the number of files closed during the fiscal year changed insignificantly over the previous fiscal year, the only significant change being an decrease in the number of deceased estates opened (see Schedules, "A", "B", "C" and "D").

The Public Trustee has had 262 "Inquiry" referrals. The Public Trustee provides information and guidance to the public and lawyers with cases which potentially could come to the Public Trustee for action. This provision of information is one of the important mandates of the Public Trustee Office. This service does not generate any fees for the office although it does entail significant time commitment.

Each living estate continues under administration until the principal is no longer under legal disability, dies or until his/her capital and income are exhausted. A living estate presents all of the problems related to ascertainment, realization and distribution of property likely to arise in the course of administering a deceased's estate plus a multitude of problems related to the lifetime needs of the client. The living estates caseload represents an extremely heavy demand upon resources.

REVENUE

See Schedules "E" and "E1".

The fees earned by the Public Trustee for managing adults living and infants trusts are based on a scale suggested by the Supreme Court. Fees awarded by the Probate Court in deceased estates are based on a percentage of the estate assets. There has been a continued increase in fees earned over the years. These funds help reduce the costs of maintaining the Public Trustee program.

Due to the limited staff in the office the Public Trustee generally is the trustee of last resort only. There are many cases, where the Public Trustee has priority to administer estates (particularly large estates) or is initially requested to undertake guardianship, in which we defer or renounce to the private sector. These larger estates generate greater fees to the trustee. The Public Trustee realizes, with its limited resources, that it cannot service both the accounts which have minimal assets and substantial problems as well as the accounts with substantial assets and minimal problems. If the Public Trustee does not assume the smaller more difficult accounts, in most cases the accounts will not be managed by anyone else. As a result, the smaller accounts which generate less fees are the accounts generally undertaken by the Public Trustee. Efforts are being taken by the Public Trustee and its staff to work as efficiently as possible in the hope that it will be able to undertake and administer both the larger estates and estates with smaller assets. It is hoped that this will help generate greater fees to help maintain this valuable office and services to the public.

GUARDIANSHIP OF PERSONS

CONSENT TO MEDICAL/SURGICAL TREATMENT

Since proclamation in 1979 of S.54(2) and S.60(2) of the Hospitals Act the Public Trustee has been eligible, ex officio, to consent to treatment of a mentally incapacitated hospital patient who has no guardian, spouse or next-of-kin available and willing to consent.

No resources have been allocated to assist the Public Trustee specifically in that function. It would be beneficial to have resources to obtain independent medical opinions in some of the matters referred to the Public Trustee for consent to treatment. Applications for consent tend to be presented urgently and on short notice. The Public Trustee refuses to consider any application for consent before the applicant has exhausted all reasonable efforts to locate and obtain the consent of another who is eligible to consent on behalf of the patient. The number of medical consents sought from the Public Trustee was 29 which is a significant increase from the previous fiscal year when the number was 13.

The majority of requests for consent to treatment are received from the metropolitan hospitals. It is feared that there may be many other cases from around the province which should be referred to the Public Trustee for review and decision and that treatment may be being given without proper medical consent (see Schedule "F"). It is also important to note that the Public Trustee only has power to give consent to treat a patient

while in a hospital. It has no power to consent to treat incompetent people who are out in the community. The Province of Nova Scotia does not have an Official Guardian. I have received numerous calls from the public and social workers concerning the void that does exist in the provincial system.

REPRESENTATIVE LITIGATION

The Public Trustee is eligible for appointment to act as guardian ad litem or representative in litigation of mentally incompetent adults, minors, missing persons, unascertained persons and estates of deceased persons and any other interest entitled to sue or be represented in a proceeding. When acting pursuant to an Incompetent Persons Act Guardianship Order the Public Trustee is ipso facto, unless the court otherwise orders, guardian ad litem of the incompetent. Further, to accommodate the Bar and the Court, the Public Trustee occasionally consents to act, if appointed by the Court to act, as guardian ad litem or representative of a person or deceased person or interest that is not otherwise on the Public Trustee's caseload (see Schedules "H" and "H1"). No resources have been allocated to the Public Trustee specifically for that function. No fees are awarded to the Public Trustee by the courts if this appointment is undertaken. This type of appointment is normally a major time commitment on behalf of the Public Trustee.

RENUNCIATION

In certain fact situations, more particularly defined in Sections 15, 23 and 24 of the Public Trustee Act and in Section 21 of the Probate Act, the Public Trustee "is entitled to apply for and to receive a grant of letters of administration or letters of administration with will annexed of the estate" of a deceased person "in priority to all other persons". The Public Trustee will on occasion renounce its priority if it feels that the administration of the estate can be properly conducted by the party seeking administration. By virtue of S.36 of the Public Trustee Act the Public Trustee is empowered in a case where "the Public Trustee is entitled to take out letters of administration" to "authorize and appoint administration" and "the Court of Probate shall upon the application of a person so authorized and appointed by the Public Trustee as aforesaid grant to such applicant letters of administration". Customarily the Public Trustee declines to function pursuant to S.36 of the Public Trustee Act and prefers to leave the determination to the Court of Probate. Six renunciations were given by the Public Trustee in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1999 (see Schedule "G").

NOVA SCOTIA Office of the Auditor General

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AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister of Justice; and
To the Public Trustee

I have audited the balance sheet of the Public Trustee Trust Funds as at March 31, 1999 and the statement of continuity of assets for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Public Trustee. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In common with many trust funds, it is not possible to verify by audit procedure that all the assets of any given trust actually came under the administration of the Public Trustee. Accordingly, my verification of trust assets was limited to those recorded in the records.

In my opinion, except for the effect of adjustments, if any, which I might have determined to be necessary had I been able to verify the completeness of the assets of the trust funds, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Public Trustee Trust Funds as at March 31, 1999 and the continuity of assets for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 2 to the financial statements.

E.R. Salmon, F.C.A.
Auditor General

Halifax, Nova Scotia
July 16, 1999

Nova Scotia Government Web Site
http://www.gov.ns.ca

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
PUBLIC TRUSTEE TRUST FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT MARCH 31, 1999

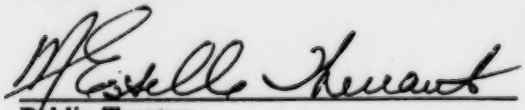
ASSETS

	1999	1998
Estates and Trusts		
Cash	$ 1,280,180	$ 514,168
Securities, real estate and other assets	15,317,750	16,378,059
Common Fund securities (Note 4)	1,305,340	1,178,800
	17,903,270	18,071,027
Special Reserve Fund (Note 5)		
Cash and securities	1,114,573	1,018,033
	$19,017,843	$19,089,060

LIABILITIES

Estates and Trusts		
Estates and trusts balances	$17,903,270	$18,071,027
Special Reserve Fund (Note 5)		
Restricted funds	1,056,537	971,151
Funds transferable to Province of Nova Scotia	58,036	46,882
	1,114,573	1,018,033
	$19,017,843	$19,089,060

APPROVED



Public Trustee
M. Estelle Theriault, Q.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
PUBLIC TRUSTEE TRUST FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CONTINUITY OF ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1999

	Estates and Trusts	Special Reserve Fund	Fees Earned	1999 Total	1998 Total
Balance, beginning of year	$18,071,027	$ 1,018,033	$ -	$19,089,060	$16,145,491
Add:					
Assets acquired during the year	9,480,693	-	-	9,480,693	9,785,990
Income earned	715,113	-	-	715,113	806,851
Fees earned	-	-	376,060	376,060	369,413
Interest earned on Special Reserve Fund investments	-	58,036	-	58,036	46,882
Excess interest transferred from Common Fund	-	85,386	-	85,386	55,208
	10,195,806	143,422	376,060	10,715,288	11,064,344
Less:					
Distributions of estates and trusts	9,613,698	-	-	9,613,698	7,463,348
Transfers to the Province					
Fees	-	-	376,060	376,060	369,413
Undistributable estates and trusts (per Section 28)	749,865	-	-	749,865	232,773
Investment income earned on Special Reserve Fund	-	46,882	-	46,882	55,241
	10,363,563	46,882	376,060	10,786,505	8,120,775
Balance, end of year	$17,903,270	$ 1,114,573	$ -	$19,017,843	$19,089,060

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
PUBLIC TRUSTEE TRUST FUNDS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 1999

1. Authority

The Office of the Public Trustee was established pursuant to the Public Trustee Act. The Public Trustee is empowered to perform the duties of a guardian, custodian, trustee, and executor or administrator of an estate. All investments by the Public Trustee are to be made in accordance with the Trustee Act.

2. Accounting Policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, modified by the following policies.

a) Securities consist of bonds, debentures, stocks and deposit certificates. Securities purchased by the Public Trustee are valued at cost. Securities taken over by the Public Trustee are valued at face value or market value.

b) The Public Trustee is responsible for administering certain other assets such as real estate, personal effects and chattels. These assets are valued and recorded in the financial records at an estimated market value at the date control is assumed. If market value is not readily ascertainable, they are each recorded at a nominal value of $1.

c) The Office of the Public Trustee uses a modified cash basis of accounting. These financial statements do not include accrued interest receivable on investments.

d) Administration expenses of the Office of the Public Trustee are provided for by the general administration vote of the Department of Justice. Rent is paid by the Department of Transportation and Public Works. These expenses are not reflected in the statement of continuity of assets (see Note 3).

3. Operating Costs

Certain operating costs are absorbed by various government departments and are not reflected in the statement of continuity of assets. These costs of operating the Office of the Public Trustee are offset by fees charged for administering estates and by investment income.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
PUBLIC TRUSTEE TRUST FUNDS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 1999

3. Operating Costs (Continued)

	1999	1998
Department of Justice		
- Salaries and benefits	$ 546,534	$ 522,609
- Other operating costs	36,904	32,024
Department of Transportation and Public Works		
- Rent	49,107	49,107
	632,545	603,740
Less transfers to Province		
- Fees	376,060	369,413
- Special Reserve Fund income	46,882	55,241
	422,942	424,654
Net cost to the Province	$ 209,603	$ 179,086

4. Common Fund Securities

Section 30 of the Public Trustee Act permits the Public Trustee to invest monies, not subject to any express trust or direction for investment thereof, in a Common Fund. Investments of the Common Fund are valued at cost.

5. Special Reserve Fund

Section 32 of the Public Trustee Act provides for the establishment of a Special Reserve Fund. The purposes of the Fund are to provide for any deficiencies between income earned on investments of the Common Fund and interest required to be paid to estates comprising the Common Fund; and also to provide for any deficiency between the aggregate amount of sums invested and the realized value of investments of the Common Fund.

The Fund consists of investment income earned on Common Fund securities in excess of interest paid to Common Fund estates. Income earned on securities held in the Special Reserve Fund also forms part of the Fund.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
PUBLIC TRUSTEE TRUST FUNDS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 1999

5. **Special Reserve Fund** (Continued)

Income earned on securities held in the Special Reserve Fund is eligible for transfer annually to the Province. The remainder of the Fund is restricted to the purposes described above.

6. **Uncertainty Due to the Year 2000 Issue**

The Year 2000 Issue arises because many computerized systems use two digits rather than four to identify a year. Date-sensitive systems may recognize the year 2000 as 1900 or some other date, resulting in errors when information using year 2000 dates is processed. In addition, similar problems may arise in some systems with respect to dates in 1999. The effects of the Year 2000 Issue may be experienced before, on, or after January 1, 2000. If the issue is not adequately addressed by the Office of the Public Trustee, the impact on operations and financial reporting may range from minor errors to significant systems failure which could affect the Office's ability to conduct normal operations. It is not possible to be certain that all aspects of the Year 2000 Issue affecting the Office, including those related to the efforts of clients, suppliers or other third parties, will be fully resolved.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE STATISTICS

SCHEDULE "A"

CASES ACTIVE AS OF MARCH 31, 1999

ESTATES AND TRUSTS

Estate of Deceased	Adults Estate (Living)	Infants Estate (Living)	Undistributable Estate or Trust	Missing Person's Estate	Patients' Abandoned Property Act	Specific Trust	TOTAL
96	174	139	3	8	3	17	440

REPRESENTATIVE LITIGATION

Presumption of Death Act	Missing/ Unascertained Persons	Survival of Actions Act	Guardian ad litem of Incompetent Adults	Guardian ad litem of Infants	
3	2	35	0	3	43
				GRAND TOTAL:	483

REQUESTS, COMPLAINTS, INQUIRIES, LITIGATION, REFERRALS

Individual General Inquiries April 1, 1998 - March 31, 1999	TOTAL:	262

PUBLIC TRUSTEE STATISTICS

SCHEDULE "B"

VOLUME AND PROGRESS OF CASELOAD FROM YEAR TO YEAR - ESTATES AND TRUSTS ONLY

FISCAL YEAR	VOLUME AT START	NEW CASES ADDED	CASES CLOSED	VOLUME AT YEAR END
April 1/98 - March 31/99	456	125	141	440
April 1/97 - March 31/98	435	132	111	456
April 1/96 - March 31/97	440	112	117	435
April 1/95 - March 31/96	452	115	127	440
April 1/94 - March 31/95	444	132	124	452

PUBLIC TRUSTEE STATISTICS

SCHEDULE "C"

BREAKDOWN OF CASES CLOSED - ESTATES AND TRUSTS

FISCAL YEAR ENDING:	ESTATE OF DECEASED	ADULT'S ESTATE (LIVING)	INFANT'S ESTATE (LIVING)	UNDISTRIBUTABLE ESTATE OR TRUST	MISSING PERSON'S ESTATE	PATIENTS' ABANDONED PROPERTY ACT	SPECIFIC TRUST	TOTAL
March 31/99	57	54	23	4	1	0	2	141
March 31/98	43	37	22	3	1	2	3	111
March 31/97	55	32	26	3	Nil	Nil	1	117
March 31/96	40	36	26	11	4	1	9	127
March 31/95	55	35	22	4	Nil	7	1	124

PUBLIC TRUSTEE STATISTICS

SCHEDULE "D"

BREAKDOWN OF NEW CASES ADDED - ESTATES AND TRUSTS

FISCAL YEAR ENDING:	ESTATE OF DECEASED	ADULT'S ESTATE (LIVING)	INFANT'S ESTATE (LIVING)	UNDISTRIBUTABLE ESTATE OR TRUST	MISSING PERSON'S ESTATE	PATIENTS' ABANDONED PROPERTY ACT	SPECIFIC TRUST	TOTAL
March 31/99	44	43	25	2	4	1	6	125
March 31/98	68	42	14	2	3	1	2	132
March 31/97	55	40	13	3	Nil	1	Nil	112
March 31/96	56	34	10	10	3	1	1	115
March 31/95	50	39	21	6	7	1	8	132

PUBLIC TRUSTEE STATISTICS

SCHEDULE "E"

FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

YEAR ENDING	PUBLIC TRUSTEE FEES	SPECIAL RESERVE FUND INVESTMENT INCOME	SECTION 28
	Revenue *1	Revenue	Trust Funds *2
March 31, 1999	$376,060.00	$58,036.00	$749,865.00
March 31, 1998	$369,413.00	$46,882.00	$232,773.00
March 31, 1997	$329,493.00	$55,241.00	$278,649.00
March 31, 1996	$333,565.00	$54,630.00	$185,867.00
March 31, 1995	$289,897.00	$46,659.00	$544,080.00

*1 Fees of counsel and solicitor, proctor's fees, administrator's commission collected from estates.

*2 May be subject of claims, Public Trustee Act, S.35.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE STATISTICS

SCHEDULE "E1"

YEAR ENDING	COMMON FUND INVESTMENT INCOME TRANSFERRED TO SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ACCUMULATED NON-TRANSFERABLE EQUITY
March 31, 1999	$85,386.00	$1,056,537.00
March 31, 1998	$55,208.00	$971,151.00
March 31, 1997	$67,227.00	$915,943.00
March 31, 1996	$90,430.00	$848,716.00
March 31, 1995	$64,842.00	$758,286.00

PUBLIC TRUSTEE STATISTICS

SCHEDULE "F"

CONSENT TO MEDICAL/SURGICAL TREATMENT

YEAR ENDING	NUMBER OF CONSENTS
March 31, 1999	29
March 31, 1998	13
March 31, 1997	18
March 31, 1996	19
March 31, 1995	23

SCHEDULE "G"

RENUNCIATIONS

YEAR ENDING	NUMBER OF RENUNCIATIONS
March 31, 1999	6
March 31, 1998	14
March 31, 1997	8
March 31, 1996	20
March 31, 1995	8

PUBLIC TRUSTEE STATISTICS

SCHEDULE "H"

REPRESENTATIVE LITIGATION CASES OPENED

FISCAL YEAR ENDING:	PRESUMPTION OF DEATH ACT	MISSING/ UNASCERTAINED PERSONS	SURVIVAL OF ACTIONS ACT	GUARDIAN *ad litem* OF INCOMPETENT ADULTS	GUARDIAN *ad litem* OF INFANTS	TOTAL
March 31, 1999	2	1	4	Nil	Nil	7
March 31, 1998	Nil	1	4	Nil	Nil	5
March 31, 1997	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	1	5
March 31, 1996	1	Nil	7	1	2	11
March 31, 1995	Nil	Nil	5	1	Nil	6

PUBLIC TRUSTEE STATISTICS

SCHEDULE "H1"

REPRESENTATIVE LITIGATION CASES CLOSED

FISCAL YEAR ENDING:	PRESUMPTION OF DEATH ACT	MISSING/ UNASCERTAINED PERSONS	SURVIVAL OF ACTIONS ACT	GUARDIAN ad litem OF INCOMPETENT ADULTS	GUARDIAN ad litem OF INFANTS	TOTAL
March 31, 1999	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	1	3
March 31, 1998	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	2
March 31, 1997	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
March 31, 1996	Nil	Nil	1	2	1	4
March 31, 1995	1	5	1	3	1	11